



**THE USE OF DERIVATIONAL SUFFIXES STRATEGY TO ENHANCE
STUDENTS' MORPHOLOGICAL AWARENESS OF VOCABULARY
MASTERY AT SMP SANTO PETRUS MEDAN
IN THE ACADEMIC YEAR 2017/2018**

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ABSTRACT

Vocabulary learning plays an important role in vocabulary acquisition, one possible way to achieve it is by using derivational suffixes. The purpose of the study is to know the students' responses after they are taught with affixation strategy. The subject of this study is the students of Class IX-1 of SMP Santo Petrus Medan in the academic year of 2017/2018. This study is conducted by applying descriptive qualitative research and in the form of survey research. (The instruments of collecting data are quantitative data (questionnaire) and qualitative data (field notes). The result of questionnaire shows that most of the students choose item Strongly Agree whose percentage is 85.79% and item Agree whose percentage is 14.20%. This finding proves that the students' learning behavior changed positively, that is, their attitude and motivation heightened significantly by using derivational suffixes strategy to teach vocabulary. The data of students' morphological awareness response of the use of derivational suffixes shows that: (1) Affixation helps to remember English vocabulary better, (2) Affixation helps connect vocabulary with its meaning, (3) Affixation helps to develop vocabulary, (4) Affixation helps to recognize noun, verb, adjective, and adverb, (5) Affixation helps to separate form and meaning between root and affix, (6) The rules of affixation make students understand the good spelling of vocabulary, and (7) Affixation supports English learning. These indicate that there is a significant improvement of the students' vocabulary mastery through derivational suffixes strategy of Class IX-1 of SMP Santo Petrus Medan in the academic year of 2017/2018.

Keywords: vocabulary mastery, affixation, derivational suffixes strategy, morphological awareness, descriptive qualitative research.

1. INTRODUCTION

The Background of The Study

English is an international language and in Indonesia it is the first foreign language taught from kindergarten to university level. Language skills such as listening, speaking, reading, and writing as well as element such as vocabulary



and structures must be taught to students since all languages have a set of words which is the basis to understand and make sentences. Ericsson, et. al. (2018:635) state that without a large enough vocabulary, neither language production nor language comprehension is possible. Gass, et. al. (2020:237) states that the number of words for which the learner has at least some knowledge or meaning, and depth of vocabulary knowledge as reflecting how well a learner knows individual words or how well words are organized in the learner's mental lexicon.

Learning vocabulary is closed to a grammatical element within a word, that is affixation. Nation (2001:63) states that knowing a word can involve knowing that it is made up of affixes and a stem that can occur in other words. Kim (2013:45) states that the implementation of morphological competence in derivational affixation learning improves students' vocabulary acquisition. Derivational affixation can occur with unlimited set of words. Maharsi and Purwaningtyas (2017:26) state that derivational morpheme is a type of bound morpheme which develops or creates new words by either changing the class of words or forming new words. Based on these statements, as long as individuals who are learning English as a second language realize morphemes in complex words, they may learn and acquire vocabulary easily.

Relevant researches had been done to examine affixation in improving vocabulary. The first research was conducted by Zhang and Koda (2012) in their studies to show the correlation between morphological awareness and vocabulary knowledge in L2 acquisition tested the direct and the indirect effects of morphological awareness of adult Chinese readers on second language vocabulary knowledge. Based on the study results, they found that some effect of



morphological awareness on EFL vocabulary knowledge was realized via learners' skill to integrate structural (derivational morphology) and semantic (morpheme meaning) information to infer meanings of unknown complex words. Moreover, learners can use the syntactic signals provided by suffixes in derived words to help parse complex sentences, which could also contribute to comprehension. The second research was conducted by Kim (2013) entitled "Vocabulary Acquisition with Affixation: Learning English Words based on Prefixes and Suffixes" stating that affixation strategy can help students learn English vocabulary mastery much faster.

Teaching vocabulary is not a simple task. Almost everyone realizes that teaching vocabulary only wastes time because vocabulary number is unlimited. Zeh (2016:4) states that students cannot learn to spell words solely by sounding them out because a single letter in English can represent more than one sound. Knowledge of morphemes can make spelling of complex words or spelling exceptions easier for students to remember. Dealing with the fact, one possible way to broaden vocabulary is by using affixation. Most of affixation can be found in an English text. Based on the writer's observation in SMP Santo Petrus Medan, it was found out that those students had difficulties in learning vocabulary. They made mistakes in interpreting the meaning of word in the sentence because it contains an affix. When the teacher asked the meaning of the word 'visitor' they were silent and no one spoke in the classroom related to this word, but when the teacher says the word 'visit', they knew the meaning and the category of this word. It indicated that students only thought of vocabulary learning as the primary meaning of new words. Therefore, they ignored what categories and the meaning



of the words were. They did not realize that adding a suffix could change the category of the word. Considering the facts, the writer also conducted the pre-test about vocabulary mastery to the ninth grade students of SMP Santo Petrus Medan. Based on the result of pre-test, all the students of the ninth grade could not pass Minimal Criterion Mastery in English subject whose value is 70.

Based on the influence of vocabulary in affixation and its urgency in English curriculum, the writer decided to conduct a study entitled “The Use of Derivational Suffixes to Enhance Students’ Morphological Awareness of Vocabulary Mastery at SMP Santo Petrus Medan in the Academic Year 2017/2018.”

The Problem of Study

In line with the background of the study, the problem of study is formulated as follow: How do the students’ respond after they are taught with affixation strategy?

The Objective of Study

The objective of study is to know the students’ responses after they are taught with affixation strategy.

The Scope of Study

This study is limited to the use of derivational suffixes in enhancing students’ morphological awareness of vocabulary mastery. This affixation focuses on derivational suffixes in nominal, verbal, adjectival, and adverbial which form vocabulary in noun, verb, adjective, and adverb.



2. RESEARCH METHOD

Research Design

This study aimed to find out the students' responses after they were taught with affixation strategy. The research design was in the form of descriptive qualitative research and it is the part of survey research. A qualitative research method was applied in order to answer the search questions, it was necessary to gain a wide range of information and seek the views, beliefs, and perceptions of the study participants.

According to Ary, et. al. (2010:25) "Descriptive research is to describe and interpret what is. It is concerned with conditions or relationships that exist; practices that prevail; beliefs, points of view, or attitudes that are held; processes that are going on; effects that are being felt; or trends that are developing. Its major purpose is to tell what is." Crowther and Lauesen (2017:329) defined a survey research as a brief interview or discussion with individuals about a specific topic. The broad area of survey research encompasses any measurement procedures that involve asking questions of respondents. It can be administered in a couple of different ways. In one method known as a structured interview, the researcher asks each participant the questions. In the other method known as a questionnaire, the participant fills out the survey on his or her own. Most surveys will combine nominal data on participants' backgrounds and relevant personal details with other scales. Thus, they are useful for gathering factual information, data on attitudes and preferences.



Location, Subject, and Time of Research

The research was conducted at SMP Santo Petrus Medan which is located on Jalan Luku No.1 Simpang Pos, Kwala Bekala, Medan Johor, Kota Medan, Sumatera Utara 20146, Indonesia. The subject of research was the ninth grade students of SMP Santo Petrus Medan. The class consists of 30 students, 19 males and 11 females. The cycle I and cycle II were carried out on May and July in the second semester in the academic year of 2017/2018.

4. DATA ANALYSIS

Data Analysis

This chapter presents the data gathered from the actions. The data consists of questionnaire and field notes. The following are the analysis of questionnaire data:

Analysis of Questionnaire

The analysis of questionnaire is presented by using the formula:

$$M = \frac{\sum x}{N} \times 100 \%$$

Where: M = the mean of students' questionnaire

$\sum X$ = the total of students' choice (frequency)

N = the total number of students who are given the questionnaire

Table 1 The Analysis of Questionnaire

No.	Number List of Items	Scale Value	Frequency	Percentage (%)	Category
1.	Affixation helps to remember English	Strongly Disagree	0	0%	High
		Disagree	0	0%	
		Undecided	0	0%	

	vocabulary better.	Agree	9	30%	
		Strongly Agree	21	70%	
2.	Affixation helps connect vocabulary with its meaning.	Strongly Disagree	0	0%	
		Disagree	0	0%	
		Undecided	0	0%	
		Agree	5	16.66%	High
		Strongly Agree	25	83.33%	
3.	Affixation helps to develop vocabulary.	Strongly Disagree	0	0%	
		Disagree	0	0%	
		Undecided	0	0%	
		Agree	9	30%	High
		Strongly Agree	21	70%	
4.	Affixation helps to recognize noun, verb, adjective, and adverb.	Strongly Disagree	0	0%	
		Disagree	0	0%	
		Undecided	0	0%	
		Agree	5	16.66%	High
		Strongly Agree	25	83.33%	
5.	Affixation helps to separate form and meaning between root and affix.	Strongly Disagree	0	0%	
		Disagree	0	0%	
		Undecided	0	0%	
		Agree	3	10%	
		Strongly Agree	27	90%	
6.	The rules of affixation make you understand the good spelling of vocabulary.	Strongly Disagree	0	0%	
		Disagree	0	0%	
		Undecided	0	0%	
		Agree	2	6.66%	High
		Strongly Agree	28	93.33%	
7.	Affixation supports English learning.	Strongly Disagree	0	0%	
		Disagree	0	0%	
		Undecided	0	0%	
		Agree	3	10%	High
		Strongly Agree	27	90%	

1. Total percentage of item Strongly Disagree:

$$\frac{\text{Total item Strongly Disagree}}{\text{Total of scale value}} \times 100\% = \frac{0}{1014} \times 100\% = 0\%$$

2. Total percentage of item Disagree:

$$\frac{\text{Total item Disagree}}{\text{Total of scale value}} \times 100\% = \frac{0}{1014} \times 100\% = 0\%$$

3. Total percentage of item Undecided:

$$\frac{\text{Total item Undecided}}{\text{Total of scale value}} \times 100\% = \frac{0}{1014} \times 100\% = 0\%$$

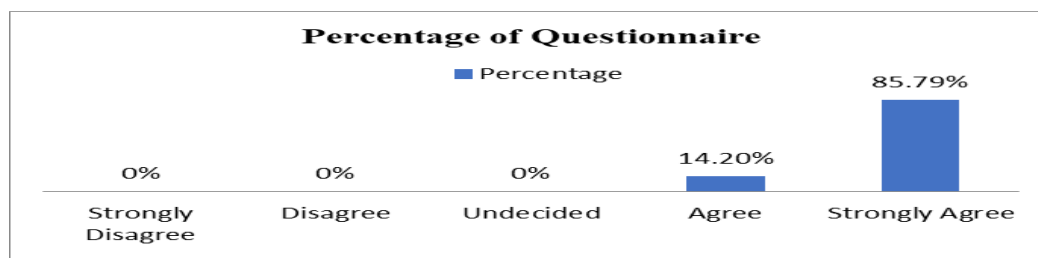
4. Total percentage of item Agree:

$$\frac{\text{Total item Agree}}{\text{Total of scale value}} \times 100\% = \frac{144}{1014} \times 100\% = 14.20\%$$

5. Total percentage of item Strongly Agree:

$$\frac{\text{Total item Strongly Agree}}{\text{Total of scale value}} \times 100\% = \frac{870}{1014} \times 100\% = 85.79\%$$

Graphic 1 The Result of Students' Questionnaire



The results of questionnaire shows that the comparison percentage of the student who chose item Strongly Disagree is 0%, the student who chose item Disagree is 0%, the student who chose item Undecided is 0%, the students who chose item Agree are 14.20%, and the students who chose item Strongly Agree are 85.79%. The comparison percentage of all items of questionnaire shows that the subjects' positive motivation in learning vocabulary mastery. It proves the effectiveness of affixation strategy to improve the students' vocabulary mastery of Class IX-1 of SMP Santo Petrus Medan.

Analysis of Field Notes

The analysis of field notes to support questionnaire data can be described as follows:

1. Response to statement 1: Affixation helps to remember English vocabulary better.



Students	Answers
Student A	Yes, of course. I can remember the words. For example: beauty, beautify, beautiful, and beautifully.
Student B	Yes. The strategy is new to me and implementing this strategy makes me remember more vocabularies.
Student C	Yes. I hope that I never look up the dictionary when I see the simple words, so that I can enjoy English movies.
Student D	Yes, it is good to strengthen my vocabularies when I made a conversation orally.
Student E	Yes, it is helpful in reading text to guess the meaning of the sentence and remember the main idea of every sentence.

Response to statement 2: Affixation helps connect vocabulary with its meaning.

Students	Answers
Student A	Yes, of course. It is very logical.
Student B	Yes, sure. I can see that is practically the same meaning, but another in the form.
Student C	Yes, they are connected if you know the base meaning.
Student D	Yes, it is always easier when you know the answers in the multiple choice and you think 'yes, of course.' It helps me to know the right answer.
Student E	Yes, it makes me to know the sense of meaning when the word is combined in the form of sentence.

2. Response to statement 3: Affixation helps to develop vocabulary.

Students	Answers
Student A	Yes. I can consciously recognize the many forms of words based on one word. For example: color, colorless, colorful, colorfully.
Student B	Yes. It leads me to the use of academic vocabulary in writing text.
Student C	Yes. It helps me to improve my academic reading comprehension.
Student D	Yes. It helps me to find the right answer faster when I have an English test.
Student E	Yes. I realize that.

3. Response to statement 4: Affixation helps to recognize noun, verb, adjective, and adverb.

Students	Answers
Student A	Yes. I can group words according to their classes.
Student B	Yes. It helps me to recognize what type of word class, the words in matching form test belongs to, when considering the sentences.
Student C	Yes. I know what is nominal, verbal, adjectival, and adverbial by realizing the suffixes. For example: suffix -en, -ize are only for verbal, and suffix -er, -or only for noun.
Student D	Yes. I can easily identify the words.
Student E	Yes. It is interesting when suffix strategy is combined by using cards and we should guess the meanings and the classes of the words.

4. Response to statement 5: Affixation helps to separate form and meaning between root and affix.

Students	Answers
Student A	Yes. At first, I judge the meaning of new words by their affix and then consider the root meaning of the new words.
Student B	Yes. Some of suffixes have a meaningful meaning when it is attached to a base word. For example: -ful means penuh or -ly means adverb.
Student C	Yes, if you know the meaning of the root first.
Student D	Yes, I know the meaning of some suffix, such as -or means person in creator and -able means ability in workable.
Student E	Yes. I separate root and suffix by using (-).

5. Response to statement 6: The rules of affixation make you understand the good spelling of vocabulary.

Students	Answers
Student A	Yes. I can write the good spelling of vocabulary based on the rules. For example: Informate become information, not informateion.
Student B	Yes. I can spell the complex word easily when break down the complex word into simple word. For example: hospitalize.
Student C	Yes. I know the rules to change the vocabulary in verbal suffixes. The last word of root is dropped (letter y) and is changed into letter i. For example: memory + ize = memorize.
Student D	Yes. I can pronounce the vocabularies clearly.



Student E	Yes. As long as I remember the rules of affixation.
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6. Response to statement 7: Affixation supports English learning.

Students	Answers
Student A	Yes. It is interesting.
Student B	Yes. It is good.
Student C	Yes, it is.
Student D	Yes, it is.
Student E	Yes, it is.

Discussion

In this study, the morphological instruction helps the learners to raise their morphological awareness and improve learners' vocabulary knowledge. Based on the analysis of data, the results of research are described as follows:

The data of questionnaire shows that the students' response is high to the use of affixation strategy. More than half of the students choose the scale value Strongly Agree. The comparison of the total response of the questionnaire for item Strongly Disagree is 0%, item Disagree is 0%, item Undecided is 0%, item Agree is 14.20%, and item Strongly Agree is 85.79%. It shows that most of the students' respond are positive to derivational suffixes strategy in learning vocabulary mastery. Thus, the writer concludes that most of the subjects are Strongly Agree with the use of derivational suffixes strategy to enhance students' morphological awareness of vocabulary mastery.



The data of students' morphological awareness response of the use of derivational suffixes shows that: (1) Affixation helps to remember English vocabulary better with the following explanations: (a) Students can remember the words. For example: beauty, beautify, beautiful, and beautifully, (b) Students hope that they never look up the dictionary when they see the simple words, (c) Students can easily guess the meaning of words when watching English movies, (d) it can strengthen students' vocabularies when they made a conversation orally, (e) it is helpful in reading text to guess the meaning of the sentence and remember the main idea of every sentence. (2) Affixation helps connect vocabulary with its meaning with the following explanations: (a) it is very logical when meaning is combined with suffix, (b) Students can see that the word is practically the same meaning, but another in the form, (c) Students can connect the complex words if they know the base meaning, (d) It is easier to find the right answer when the derivational suffix is in the multiple choice test, (e) It makes the students know the sense of meaning when the word is combined in the form of sentence. (3) Affixation helps to develop vocabulary with the following explanations: (a) Students can consciously recognize the many forms of words based on one word. For example: color, colorless, colorful, colorfully, (b) It leads students to the use of academic vocabulary in writing text, (c) It helps students to improve their academic reading comprehension, (d) It helps students find the right answer faster when they have an English test, (e) Students realize affixation is to develop vocabulary. (4) Affixation helps to recognize noun, verb, adjective, and adverb with the following explanations: (a) Students can group words according to their classes, (b) Students can recognize what type of word class, the words in matching



form test belongs to, when considering the sentences, (c) Students know what is nominal, verbal, adjectival, and adverbial by realizing the suffixes. For example: suffix -en, -ize are only for verbal, and suffix -er, -or only for noun, (d) Students can easily identify the words, (e) It is interesting when suffix strategy is combined by using cards and students are trying to guess the meanings and the classes of the words. (5) Affixation helps to separate form and meaning between root and affix with the following explanations: (a) At first, students judge the meaning of new words by their affix and then consider the root meaning of the new words, (b) Students realize that some of suffixes have a meaningful meaning when it is attached to a base word. For example: -ful means penuh or -ly means adverb, (c) Students should know the meaning of the root first, (d) Students know the meaning of some suffix, such as -or means person in creator and -able means ability in workable, (e) Students separated root and suffix by using (-). (6) The rules of affixation make students understand the good spelling of vocabulary with the following explanations: (a) Students can write the good spelling of vocabulary based on the rules. For example: Informate become information, not informateion, (b) Students can spell the complex word easily when break down the complex word into simple word. For example: hospitalize, (c) Students know the rules to change the vocabulary in verbal suffixes. The last word of root is dropped (letter y) and is changed into letter i. For example: memory + ize = memorize, (d) Students can pronounce the vocabularies clearly, (e) As long as students remember the rules of affixation. (7) Affixation supports English learning with the following explanations: (a) It is interesting, (b) It is good.



Based on the data analysis of study, it reveals the use of derivational suffixes strategy is effective to enhance students' morphological awareness of vocabulary mastery of Class IX-1 of SMP Santo Petrus Medan in the academic year of 2017/2018.

4. CONCLUSION

Conclusion

The writer draws the conclusions as follows: The result of questionnaire shows that most of the students choose item Strongly Agree whose percentage is 85.79% and item Agree whose percentage is 14.20%. This finding proves that the students' learning behavior changed positively, that is, their attitude and motivation heightened significantly by using affixation strategy to teach vocabulary. Thus, the writer concludes that most of the subjects are Strongly Agree with the use of derivational suffixes strategy to enhance students' morphological awareness of vocabulary mastery.

The result of questionnaire is the same with the result of field notes. The data of students' morphological awareness response of the use of derivational suffixes shows that: (1) Affixation helps to remember English vocabulary better with the following explanations: (a) Students can remember the words. For example: beauty, beautify, beautiful, and beautifully, (b) Students hope that they never look up the dictionary when they see the simple words, (c) Students can easily guess the meaning of words when watching English movies, (d) it can strengthen students' vocabularies when they made a conversation orally, (e) it is helpful in reading text to guess the meaning of the sentence and remember the



main idea of every sentence. (2) Affixation helps connect vocabulary with its meaning with the following explanations: (a) it is very logical when meaning is combined with suffix, (b) Students can see that the word is practically the same meaning, but another in the form, (c) Students can connect the complex words if they know the base meaning, (d) It is easier to find the right answer when the derivational suffix is in the multiple choice test, (e) It makes the students know the sense of meaning when the word is combined in the form of sentence. (3) Affixation helps to develop vocabulary with the following explanations: (a) Students can consciously recognize the many forms of words based on one word. For example: color, colorless, colorful, colorfully, (b) It leads students to the use of academic vocabulary in writing text, (c) It helps students to improve their academic reading comprehension, (d) It helps students find the right answer faster when they have an English test, (e) Students realize affixation is to develop vocabulary. (4) Affixation helps to recognize noun, verb, adjective, and adverb with the following explanations: (a) Students can group words according to their classes, (b) Students can recognize what type of word class, the words in matching form test belongs to, when considering the sentences, (c) Students know what is nominal, verbal, adjectival, and adverbial by realizing the suffixes. For example: suffix -en, -ize are only for verbal, and suffix -er, -or only for noun, (d) Students can easily identify the words, (e) It is interesting when suffix strategy is combined by using cards and students are trying to guess the meanings and the classes of the words. (5) Affixation helps to separate form and meaning between root and affix with the following explanations: (a) At first, students judge the meaning of new words by their affix and then consider the root meaning of the new words, (b)



Students realize that some of suffixes have a meaningful meaning when it is attached to a base word. For example: -ful means penuh or -ly means adverb, (c) Students should know the meaning of the root first, (d) Students know the meaning of some suffix, such as -or means person in creator and -able means ability in workable, (e) Students separated root and suffix by using (-). (6) The rules of affixation make students understand the good spelling of vocabulary with the following explanations: (a) Students can write the good spelling of vocabulary based on the rules. For example: Informate become information, not informateion, (b) Students can spell the complex word easily when break down the complex word into simple word. For example: hospitalize, (c) Students know the rules to change the vocabulary in verbal suffixes. The last word of root is dropped (letter y) and is changed into letter i. For example: memory + ize = memorize, (d) Students can pronounce the vocabularies clearly, (e) As long as students remember the rules of affixation. (7) Affixation supports English learning with the following explanations: (a) It is interesting, (b) It is good. In conclusion, there is a significant improvement of the students' vocabulary mastery after they are taught with derivational suffixes strategy. It is the effective strategy to improve the students' vocabulary mastery.

Suggestions

In reference to the discussion of the findings, several points are suggested as follows:

1. For English teachers, English teachers should use derivational awareness for instructed foreign language learners. Each of vocabulary which is taught



must be recognized with the way to pronounce it. The use of media, such as powerpoint media and flash card can also help English teachers to make the efficient time of teaching and learning.

2. For the students in learning English vocabulary, The students should enrich their vocabulary knowledge from many sources to improve their vocabulary mastery better. They can read English story books, English magazines, dictionary, and many more as their materials for learning vocabulary. They are recommended to use affixation strategy to broaden their vocabulary. They should have a daily note which is containing several of vocabularies. They also have a responsibility to apply the new vocabulary in their daily life in order to retain their memory of the new vocabulary.
3. For other writers, It can be used as a reference and guidance in conducting the same study for obtaining better result. Therefore, it can broaden the new technique to enhance the use of derivational suffixes.

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